

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The year 1898 has already written across the page of American history "This is the end of Chapter II."

The organization of the Federal Union in 1787, the careful experiments in the harmonious working of its mechanism, and finally, the readjustment of its parts, and the cementing of the Union, with the blood of half a million of men, finished and wrote in 1865, across the page of American history: "This is the end of Chapter I."

On this day, and at the present hour the words of the beginning of Chapter III are moving across the page of this history. Material prosperity, a vast increase in population, the absorption of public lands, and the intense energy of the agricultural and manufacturing, force the casting away of the swaddling clothes of the year 1860.

General Washington, looking westward, put the Mississippi far beyond the possible boundaries of the nation. To him, what was beyond was not within the scope of political thought. The Farewell Address was spoken to a few people huddled on the Atlantic coast, and their friends sparsely picketing the wilderness lying on the western slope of the Alleghenies. The wisdom of that hour was not the wisdom of this hour. Washington looked on a few thousand producers of tobacco and dried fish. His successors look upon 15,000,000 of industrial workers, in five thousand different articles, all demanding a share in the world's trade.

While the nation was waiting, and considering, and firmly held down by its inheritance of narrow political thought and habit, humanity suddenly flashed the sword before its eyes, and rallied its young men into the army. The Spanish war closes Chapter II.

For war is the Royal Engineer and Sapper that undermines national habits, blasts out the stumbling blocks of conservatism, cuts down the obstructions planted by effete nations, throws bridges over the streams of international prejudice, and creates a Royal Road to just and wholesome empire.

It is this perilous? Does it mean final decay? The schools, the colleges, the higher education, and the marvelous advancement of women remove the peril. Above all the Universal Church gradually takes the creeds, behind which men hide their acts, and makes them transparent. The deeds begin to shine through the creeds. Thought and culture, and altruism, and the growing conservatism of moral responsibility hold the reins over the black steed "Aggrandizement," and will hold him to the track. Patriotism will cease to be a mere pleasant sentiment, free from obligations, but a living force, wise, conservative, just. This anniversary day will become one of thought and reflection, not one of fireworks and picnics.

THE LAST RECEPTION.

The important event, yesterday, was the official reception of the American Minister.

Assuming that annexation has been accomplished, or will be, within a few days, it marks the last of these official functions which have been very prominent features in our social and political life during the last sixty years.

In the early days, owing to the little regard paid by the United States to their foreign relations, the diplomatic and consular representatives of that nation, in several if not in many instances, were entirely unfitted for the offices they were appointed to, and they were the causes of much scandal and reproach. During the last few years, however, the diplomatic representatives have been, as a rule, men of education, refinement, and excellent character, equal to the most reputable of American diplomats at the European courts.

Should the raising of the American flag here, make the reception of yesterday the last of a long series, there will be many regrets that such pleasant gatherings have forever ended.

The American Minister, who is probably destined to a long and honorable career in American political life, will look back upon this event as one tinted with the romance of life in the Pacific ocean. At least, he will have assisted in creating and fixing into the ground another mile stone on the highway of American progress.

THE MEASLES.

Measles is undoubtedly spreading in the town, but there is no cause for alarm. It can be clearly traced to the troops that arrived here on June 2nd on the Australia and other vessels. About fourteen cases at that time were

taken to the quarantine station, and isolated. From these men, the disease was communicated to persons on the transports. These persons in the early stages of the disease, and before it became apparent, and when it is especially contagious, visited the grounds of the Executive Building, and undoubtedly communicated it to people residing here. From these came the first crop of the disease. Those taking the disease on the Executive grounds, and elsewhere, communicated it to others, and from these comes a second crop. A careful calculation of the course of the disease shows very clearly that its existence here is due to the men who were exposed to it, while on the transport Australia, from which the measles cases were taken to the quarantine.

While a case of the disease appeared on one of the last transports and was taken to the Red Cross hospital, before the disease definitely appeared, it is very evident that the disease had a foot hold here before that case was brought to the Red Cross hospital.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the disease to develop through the case at the Red Cross hospital, and as it has developed in several quarters, it is evident that it is due to the cases appearing on the first transports that arrived on June 2nd.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

If these islands should be annexed to the United States by joint resolution, will it be necessary for the Hawaiian Legislature to act upon it, or confirm it?

Probably not, although a formal act of acceptance would apparently perfect the legal transfer.

Annexation is a matter of contract. The Hawaiian Government agrees to transfer the islands to the United States, and the latter country agrees to take them, provided the Senate consents to it, subject to certain specified conditions. The Senate has not acted. The contract in that form is still pending. Congress, however, as a body, and without reference to the form and method of executing this contract, makes a new contract in form only by joint resolution. Its substance is the same as that contained in the contract by treaty. It carries out, or executes the meaning and intent of the contracting parties, and it holds that the assent by Hawaii, contained in the contract by treaty, equally applies to the new form of contract by joint resolution.

It is not necessary that a contract should be in writing. It is, with some exceptions, valid if it is only oral. The writings containing its terms are only the evidences of the intent and understanding of the parties to it.

The Hawaiian Government has, under its constitutional authority, transferred the islands to the United States. An acceptance, in the form of specific action by the Senate has not been made. But an acceptance by another, and, it is assumed, equally valid constitutional method has probably been made. The intent of the contracting parties is executed. An immediate occupation of the islands, by the United States, without opposition, would be a confirmation in fact by both parties. The only difference between the ratification of the treaty and the joint resolution, is one of form.

A question that could be raised as to the absolute legality of the transfer by joint resolution is, on the American side, whether the Constitution of the United States prohibits this form of transfer, but permits it in the form of annexation by treaty.

If the joint resolution has passed the Senate, or does hereafter, and it is followed by immediate occupation, the Supreme Court of the United States will do in the case, as it has often in other political cases, when called upon to decide them, simply recognize the will of the people, and the necessities of the case.

So far as the islands are concerned the intent and assent of the Government, contained in the treaty will operate upon the joint resolution, and make a good title in the United States.

THE WAR POLICY.

Out of the large mass of news and information which comes to us, through the mails, we can see that the war policy of the American Government has been somewhat modified lately.

The condition of Spain indicates that a break down may take place at any moment, and a suspension of hostilities take place. If this takes place before the American forces get a foothold in Porto Rico, Manila and the Caroline Islands, the result of the war may be the freedom of Cuba only. It is evident that the desire of the American Government is to drive the Spaniards out of the Philippines, the Carolines and Porto Rico before any peace negotiations take place. The American forces probably now occupy the latter place. Manila may also be now in possession of the American troops.

There is reason to believe that the Washington Government is alive to the needs of driving the Spanish from the Carolines. The treatment of American missionaries there by the Spanish forces has been cruel, and high handed. The State department is well

posted in the matter, as it is Spain to pay an indemnity for the damages committed there several years ago. We suspect that John Bull has not failed to suggest to President McKinley, that the war job will not be completed until the Carolines are free.

It is said in the European Press, that the Queen Regent is now willing to secure peace, with the loss of Cuba, as the Pope, the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria have declared that they will not recognize Don Carlos, should he steal the Spanish throne. But the military party, headed by Campos, and Weyler say that no American force can take Cuba and the Spanish troops must be allowed to fight.

The London Telegraph says that all that now remains for Spain in the "Coming Catastrophe" is "death with dignity." Even Castelar says in an article in one of the Madrid papers: "We shall have at the supreme moment of national anguish, our own Segarra." He means by this, the creation of another Republic.

For these reasons the next mail may bring us extraordinary news.

GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Those who are disposed to believe in the sensational rumor of German intervention in the Cuban and Philippine affairs, belong to a class of people who believe that wars are only "fun," and are inexpensive diversions. Aside from all other many and most weighty considerations, the German Government is building up with great expense, and with much labor, a valuable commercial marine. To put this in jeopardy, to expose it to the attacks of American privateers, to arrest its own foreign trade, and throw that trade directly over to the British is a proposition too absurd to be thought of. To dictate in the slightest degree to 75,000,000 of people, who are as skillful in war as in peaceable pursuits, is an adventure which no German statesman will contemplate, unless all Europe is with him.

It is natural enough that the Europeans should refuse to believe that the United States is engaged in a war for the sake of humanity. American political history abounds in authentic accounts of the robbery of Mexico, in order to secure Texas, and a vast western domain including California. The Germans understand it, and will not believe that the American people are any more virtuous now than then. They cannot appreciate the fact that slavery instigated this robbery and was the sole and only cause of it. Nations, like persons, get certain erroneous ideas, and no reasoning will remove them.

But the Germans, with all their suspicions of the claims to disinterested action by the Americans, will not imperil their commercial marine in a war with the United States. All they can do is to "give us a piece of their minds," and let it go at that.

That the German fleet may take action at Manila is not improbable, if the German residents in that place are exposed to destruction by the insurgents. If the Spanish in Manila cannot protect German subjects against riot and revolution, there may be some justification in the interference of the German ships. Admiral Dewey may prevent complications by taking the place, if he has a sufficient land force behind him.

THE FUTURE OF OPIUM.

The immediate importation of opium, in the event of annexation, is one of the cases, which are affected by the special provision of the treaty, and of the joint resolution, that repeals any law of this Republic which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. While the general municipal legislation of this Republic is not contrary to any provision of that Constitution, the municipal law prohibiting the importation of opium, unfortunately, is opposed to it. The Supreme Court of the United States has emphatically decided the principle involved in it.

The most of our municipal laws will stand until Congress shall repeal, or modify or re-enact them. This law prohibiting the importation of opium, being probably, unconstitutional, will become invalid at once. An importer of opium, in the event of annexation, will demand an entry of his goods at the custom house, and on the matter being referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington, we presume that directions will be made directing its admission.

The only method of restricting the evil is by enacting laws by the local Government strictly regulating its use, as the sale of alcoholic liquors is regulated in the different States.

In view of the situation, it would, probably, be wiser to enact such laws now and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, rather than permit the most unrestricted sale of it, after it is once in the country. For, if it is admitted under American laws, there is no provision of law in existence here which will regulate it.

In refusing to enact a law at the present time regulating its use, "the

friends of the natives," realize the new conditions, under annexation, may be driving the knife deep into the vitals of the Chinese as well as the native people.

UNLAWFUL WAR.

The Spanish, Manila, newspaper that charges Dewey with sending "incendiary shells" into the Spanish cruiser, which the laws of God and man, forbid," takes the same views regarding warfare that the Chinese commander held, in the assault by the British fleet on the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Peiho river in 1861.

Failing to carry the works in front, by reason of the difficulty of crossing a wide ditch, the British commander sent a detachment to the rear of the forts, where no guns had been mounted. As they were about to make an assault, the Chinese commander sent out a flag of truce, and demanded that the British troops retire, because "the forts were not built to be attacked in the rear," and warfare of that kind was, as the Spanish writer has said, contrary to the law of God and man. The brutal British commander failed to see the value of the point, and took the fort.

JAPAN.

The Emperor has again dissolved the Japanese Diet. It refused to raise 20,000,000 of yen by a land tax. It is conceded that the tax must be imposed, but the members of the Diet would "vote for it, must confront an angry constituency. The Japanese people have yet to learn, as the civilized nations have learned, that after the dance, the piper must be paid.

A singular omission in the treaty of annexation, and in the joint resolution, is that of not providing for the collection of the internal revenues imposed by the United States laws.

For instance, the War Revenue law provides for a tax on legacies. It is now in force throughout the States and Territories. If we are at present annexed is it not in force here? Nothing is said about it, either in the treaty or in the joint resolution. The customs laws remain unchanged until Congress shall change them. But every foot of American territory is subject to the internal revenue laws, and the joint resolution does not cover this point. Will they or will they not operate at once, or will their operation be postponed until Congress regulates the matter? Do these laws providing for internal revenue call for taxes in addition to those imposed by our municipal laws?

THE BATTLE HYMN.

No more appropriate occasion than the present can appear, for the republication of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," when, after thirty-three years of peace, the American Nation takes up arms for the freedom of the oppressed in Cuba.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so will you my grace shall deal;"
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel;
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom, that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

MORE BOYS IN BLUE.

The third expedition was to leave San Francisco on the 27th of June. The steamships were to be: Morgan City, City of Paris, Indiana, Ohio, Valencia.

In all 4,500 men with Gen. Arthur MacArthur in command.

It was announced in the latest San Francisco papers that Gen. Merritt and his whole staff would follow this expedition in a day on the S. S. Newport.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

NUI ANU

Mr. Birnie Says People of U. S. Are Americans.

A Fourth of July Sermon—Wars for Liberty—Open Bible and Free Schools—Prophecy.

A Fourth of July sermon was heard at Central Union Church last evening by a large congregation of members and visitors. Rev. D. P. Birnie took his text from the 58th Chapter of Isaiah. He held that prophecy had materialized by the ripening of events and conditions at this day. The Gospel of these times includes freedom for the oppressed and relief for the distressed. The old Hebrews were of the belief that religion was for the saving of the nation as well as for the salvation of the individual.

The speaker early in his discourse referred to the particular and peculiar history of the United States, a country that had received the training and guidance of the God of Hosts for its work in the world. At the beginning in the colonies the striking feature was the quality of the early settlers. The Pilgrims, the Puritans and the Hollanders were men of high character. They had the deepest faith and used the teachings of the Bible in their ordinary daily life. So soon as the right principles settled and rooted they were sent west. They have spread even to these islands. The great variety of people in the United States is notable. The country may have once been Anglo-Saxon, but it is so no longer. Newspapers are published in no less than twenty-four languages. In the second generation the immigrants are Americans only. The various qualities found in this great variety of population are blended into a national life that is distinctive. The two great wars in which the United States has been engaged were of liberty and righteousness.

They brought the people into unity and established and developed the strength of the common people. The United States has had the open Bible and the free school. These have made the feeling of humanity general, have met poverty, have clothed and fed the poor and have enabled a showing of intelligence. The United States is a country favored by its location. It stretches from sea to sea. The new comer has crossed an ocean. The country has grand and boundless resources. It is separated from European influences.

The future contains for the United States the duty of building up the Kingdom of God within her own borders. She has a task in learning how to govern her great cities. The labor question, says Mr. Birnie, is primarily a religious question. So are many others of the economic and social problems. This is because they involve the welfare of the whole people.

The United States are bound to do the same for other nations that they undertake for their own people. Wherever the Union finds a people under the yoke, a people grievously afflicted, it is her work to relieve them. She must be for the right everywhere and all the time. She must resist all show of brutality at any point. She must retain claim upon her high standards and must live up to them. In fine she must and she will, carry out the prophecy. If she neglect her clear cut work, she will then surely fail. If she continue in the path before her it may truly be said of her: "Thy light shall rise in the darkness and thy obscurity shall be as the noon day."

Rev. Father Conrady.

(Diocesan Magazine.)
The Rev. Father Conrady, for many years at Kalawao, is now studying medicine and surgery in Portland with a view of devoting the rest of his life to the relief of the miserable lepers in China. He writes: "I want to teach the Chinese pagans an object lesson of Christianity. As a man I really dread to establish myself among them. The difficulties are many, but I have confidence that with God's help and that of generous people, I will succeed." The condition of these lepers is wretched in the extreme. They live in graveyards, in dirty small houses that have a door and no window. No soap, no medicine, no bandages are found among them. Their allowance from the government is one cent daily for food. The Father hopes to complete his studies in 1900, and then pay a visit to England and Norway to appeal for aid in his mission before setting his face towards the rising sun.

Hilo Ku-klux.

The Hilo Herald reports from that district two astounding outrages. The Hilo planing mill plant was entered at night and tools damaged by the use of a hammer.

Seed cane consigned to the Portuguese Sugar Mill was lying on the wharf near Waialeale. The seventy-five bags were cut open and the contents scattered about.

hereby appointed the time said will and hearing said when and where any person may appear and contest the same.

at H. I., this 21st day of July, 1898.
Presentation to Mr. _____
Bride—Fourth of July Celebration.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 2.—Hana will have a big celebration on the Fourth. A brief outline of the program is as follows: At 9 a. m. a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. Then will follow various contests, running, canoe racing, climbing the greasy pole, etc. At noon, after the parade of antiquities and horrors there will be a grand luau at Judge Kaleo's residence, to which everybody is invited. Hugh Howell is to be the orator of the occasion and some of the prominent native citizens will speak. In the afternoon other sports will take place. From 4 to 8 p. m., dancing will be the attraction on a large lanai erected for the occasion. Then as a finale there will be a display of fireworks and a luau at H. Howell's residence. Between two and three hundred dollars have already been subscribed to pay various expenses.

On Friday evening a large number of the district people attended the monthly "literary" at Mr. S. E. Taylor's, Hamakua. The program, which was highly interesting and well rendered, consisted of a piano solo by Miss Grace Dickey and a farce entitled "A False Note." The characters in the latter were assumed by Misses Schweizer, Nellie and Eva Smith, Mrs. S. E. Taylor and Messrs. Dickey, Lindsay and Aiken.

Charles Daniels of Walluku left Seattle for the Klonike recently. Giles H. Norton, formerly a storekeeper at Makawao, died at Kalawao, Molokai, a short time ago. Hamakua plantation stopped grinding June 30th, and Paia will finish in about ten days.

Spreckelsville plantation has already ground about 13,000 tons. The estimated crop is 15,000 tons.

During Wednesday, June 30th, congratulations were offered Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, of Hamakua. It is a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempky, S. M. Dowdle and others started for Hana via Huelo and Nahiku on horseback yesterday. They intend to make a circuit of east Maui, spending the 4th at Hana.

The Spreckelsville brass band, which now has twelve pieces, expect six more by the next Lulline. They will furnish music for the races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, on the 4th.

On Wednesday evening an impromptu reception was held at the Spreckelsville residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boote (nee Quimby) at Spreckelsville. About 7 p. m. Chief Engineer Smith called the manager and his bride to the veranda and presented them with a silver tea set as a wedding gift from the plantation employees. Mr. Boote invited everybody in and until 10 p. m. congratulations were offered, while the Spreckelsville brass band played various tunes from the band stand, adjoining the residence. Camps Nos. 1, 5 and 6 turned out on mass—Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, Americans, et al., to do honor to the festive occasion.

It is reported that J. R. Higley, of Kalaheo, will accept a position on the new plantation at Kalaheo, Molokai, August next.

Dr. Wood, Arthur Wood and Addison Gulick, all visitors at Haku, made a trip to the crater of Haleakala during the week. Their party to the top was the largest of the season.

During the 27th of June, the schooner Muriel, Carlsen master, arrived in Kahului, twenty-seven days from British Columbia. She brought coal for H. C. Co.

During June 28th, the schooner Jennie Wand, Christiansen master, arrived, seventeen days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for Paia and Hamakua plantations and Alexander & Baldwin, of Kahului. She cleared today for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar from the Paia and Haku companies.

The weather is very warm, still and sultry.

San Francisco Tugs.

(Examiner, June 23.)
The Naval Reserve will take possession of the auxiliary cruisers tomorrow. The Iroquois, formerly the Fearless, went to Mare Island today and will be at once placed in commission. The other vessels of the auxiliary fleet will have their full complement of men in a few days, as orders have been issued for all the naval militia to report for this duty.

The tugs Active and Vigilant, bought by the Government from John D. Spreckels, went to Mare Island yesterday. When the tugs are put into commission, they will be manned by the men from the Naval Reserve.

COMPULSORY ESCORT.

The young girl out alone in the evening has become very numerous of late in New Zealand cities, and the Government has drafted a bill for the appointment of "discreet women" as inspectors, with extensive powers to stop and interrogate the girl who is out at a late hour. She is also authorized to escort her home, and see her safely deposited on the parental bosom, or, if the late girl is a very hard case, to take her to an establishment specially provided, and leave her in charge of the matron, pending inquiry.—Sydney Bulletin.